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Monday, November 18, 1912.

The Sultan hears "the din of resounding arms," and it is to be hoped that he may be frightened out of Europe by that same din.

Jack Johnson, pugilist, is said to fear a term in the penitentiary for contributing to the white slave traffic. It is a fear that ought surely to be realized.

New York's second \$50,000,000 recently voted for good roads ought to finish paying most of the State's highways. And it is a good investment, endorsed by the people.

Portland, as seems, is being tainted with the virus of a tainted barbarism, sins of an effete and corrupt racial depravity. But vigorous cleansing processes are being applied.

The Ogden Standard thinks that The Tribune "is flippant," and that the Boston Globe has a more brilliant thinker on its staff "than is known to reside in Salt Lake." Huh! Couldn't include Ogden also, eh?

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that savings bank deposits in this country have increased \$239,234,924 in the last year. The total number of deposits now exceeds 10,000,000 and the average deposit is \$444.72.

Twenty-six States have barred the common drinking cup from railway trains. And the agitation for this has demonstrated that the railroads are not obliged to furnish drinking water free for passengers. So the honors are easy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The Socialist administration of Schuchardt has by no means been a failure. The Mayor was jailed in a neighboring town and made such a fuss about the condition of the calaboose that a new one has been ordered."

The schedules of the fast trains between New York and Chicago have been lengthened by two hours (from eighteen hours to twenty hours) for the winter because of the danger to the track by the cold-weather frosts. It is a reasonable and humane proposition to thus diminish risk of accidents.

Costly janitor work, that, where a janitor burns \$1490 in bills that the owner, an Ogden man, deposited in a waste-paper basket as less likely to be found there than if anywhere else, by a burglar. The decision to place thus the currency might suggest the comparative rarity of the janitor or the burglar in his attentions at that place.

New York Tribune: "Turkish devotees of the doctrine of kismet probably recall for their discouragement the prophecy of centuries past that Constantinople will be taken from Islam and restored to the Greeks under a prince and princess named respectively Constantine and Sophia; and they observe that those are the names of the present Crown Prince and Princess of the Hellenes."

"Renovated Republicanism: what shall it be?" asks the Cincinnati Tribune. Why, it will be the party for the protection of American labor by means of protective tariffs. And probably the people of this country can't be fooled more than four years at a time on this question, but will be not only ready but anxious to trade most anything to get the protection which is right and just. Those who think that protection is dead have badly misreckoned and must think again.

The Boston Globe argues (and the Ogden Standard quotes approvingly) that because Col. Roosevelt got more votes than President Taft did in certain of the States whose delegates were contested in the National Republican convention, and their delegations given to Taft, therefore Roosevelt was cheated out of the Republican nomination. A sophistical fallacy; for it would prove that any candidate who carries a State, ought to have the vote of that State, whether the delegation was for him or not. As applied to a State, for instance, it would prove that Governor Spry ought to have had the delegations from all the counties which he carried at the election, and that he was cheated in the convention in not receiving the votes of the delegates from those counties.

Such arguments as that won't bear examination.

THINGS ARE MOVING.

Things are moving for the advantage of Salt Lake City and this region, sure enough. The great deal embracing the Bamberger line from here to Ogden and the interurban lines to connect therewith, is practically complete, and Mr. Simon Bamberger will be the head of the combination. No better selection could be made, for no one knows quite so well as he the ins and outs of our interurban transportation business. He has been in at the beginning of this work, has stuck to it with a tenacity, an energy and an intelligence that have wrought wonders in developing that business. Originally beginning his road as a coal road to run to Coalville, the construction has taken quite a different form from that first contemplated, but always on practical lines and always successful. The Tribune wishes most heartily to congratulate Mr. Bamberger and to convey to him such words of appreciation as are fit for a due recognition of his praiseworthy labors.

But that is only one of the matters in hand. The Denver & Rio Grande announces a plan to electrify its whole system, which will make it the first road through the Rocky Mountains to be operated by electricity. The numerous streams which it runs along beside, the great fall that most of those streams have, and the abundant water they carry, will render the proposition altogether feasible. Vice-President Brown of that road announces the intention to electrify the system, and says that the first steps will be taken at once. This, in connection with the double-tracking of the road and the reduction of the grade at Soldier Summit, means a vast expenditure by that great railway system in Utah, to the advantage of all of its patrons and ultimately also to the great prestige and advantage of the road itself.

Then there is the announcement by Mr. Newman Erb that he intends to find a way to extend the Moffat road from Steamboat Springs, its present terminus from Denver, onward to Salt Lake City. It has always been the intention of the projectors of this road to connect Denver and Salt Lake City by the shortest line. When completed this road will have much distance and shorten the time between these two capitals. Mr. Erb, in a special dispatch to The Tribune yesterday morning, stated that already the company has a force at work this side of Steamboat Springs, and will push the construction work as swiftly as possible. The big obstacle on this line is the projected tunnel through the Continental Divide. A proposition was submitted to the people of Colorado to authorize the issue of State bonds for the completion of this tunnel, the railroads using the tunnel taking care of the interest and paying the bonds at maturity, but the people refused their assent to the proposition. Nevertheless, Mr. Erb states that means will be found to put this tunnel through. In the meantime, by means of shorter tunnels and sheds, the Continental Divide will be surmounted by means of switchbacks. These are already constructed, but they will need to be strengthened and improved for the through line. But, as Mr. Erb says, in time a means of tunneling the divide will undoubtedly be found.

The Oregon Short Line plans a road to Wells, Nevada, from Twin Falls, Idaho, which will traverse a rich country and allow of the opening and development of agricultural and mineral properties that will afford the road ample traffic, and will offer the south central and southwestern parts of Nevada a shorter line of travel to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

And then there is the automobile trail, which Mr. Westgard, pathfinder for the American Automobile Association, has been here to arrange for. The trail is practically agreed upon between Denver and this city, and Mr. Westgard has gone on towards the coast, stating that he will recommend the direct trail west from this city. We have suggested hitherto that to this be added a northern branch of the trail, running through Ogden, thence to Pocatello and west down the Snake River valley, thence across Eastern Oregon and through to Portland, thence to Seattle. The two lines would make a harmonious and varied line of highway that would delight all automobile tourists. They could go by one road and return by the other, or one or the other would be preferred at different seasons. The connection between Portland and San Francisco would be easily made, and that would give a complete line from Seattle to San Francisco. Indeed, there ought to be from this city westward three automobile trails. The third should go on the old southern overland road down through Pioche, Hiko, Las Vegas, the Vanderbilt district, and San Bernardino to Los Angeles. This would give such variety to the automobile touring routes in this western country as in itself would be a splendid invitation to tourists to come this way.

Then, there is the great building record of the year, including the preliminary work on the State Capitol, the east bench high school, the administration building of the Utah University, the Walker skyscraper, and a goodly number of other business structures, including the remodeling, just beginning, of the old Wells, Fargo & Co. bank building for the proposed new Farmers' and Stockgrowers' bank—a big array of construction which is a year's splendid record.

Taking it all together, these enterprises are certainly exalting Salt Lake City on the map as one of the great commercial and transportation centers of the United States. This nature evidently designed it to be, for there is no place for a great city east of us short of Denver; there is no place west of us

short of the coast; there is no place north of us, and there is no place south of us, within the boundaries of the United States. For all this region, Salt Lake City is the central metropolis, the leading commercial entrepot, the best point available for population, finance, business, and a commodious, desirable place of meeting to confer upon all enterprises whatever that relate to the welfare of the vast region centering here.

THE PERKY APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Judge Perky, by Governor Hawley, to be U. S. Senator from Idaho to succeed the late Senator Heyburn, is the climax of shifting rumors and variable purposes. Governor Hawley at first intended to appoint some gentleman from northern Idaho, Judge Woods perhaps, a former Salt Lake, who would have been an excellent choice. Then there was strong pressure brought to bear for the appointment of former Senator Dubois, which would have been the ideal appointment, since the time for which the Governor can appoint is very short and it is desirable that a man who is familiar with senatorial ways, acquainted with Senators, and well informed as to senatorial rules and procedure, should be named; for he could undoubtedly have done more for the State than any new man could do. We think it was a great mistake on the part of Governor Hawley not to appoint Senator Dubois for these reasons, and besides, Senator Dubois stands high in Democratic councils and his words have weight among those occupying the loftiest positions. No new man could, in the short time that he is likely to serve by gubernatorial appointment, obtain for the State one-tenth of the prestige and advantage that Senator Dubois could have conferred upon it from the first day of his arrival as its Senator in Washington.

Then there was the scheme for Governor Hawley to get the Senatorship for himself, by resigning the Governorship to let Lieutenant-Governor Sweetzer succeed to that office and then appoint Hawley to fill this Senatorial vacancy. But this was a sort of shady political transaction which Governor Hawley got ashamed of. Besides, it offered a rare opportunity for the application of the old adage, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," especially since Sweetzer is a Republican and Hawley a Democrat. So Governor Hawley took the safe party course, and didn't resign, but made the appointment, naming Judge Perky.

Judge Perky is a man well known in Idaho, is a man of force, of ability, and of wide attainments. He will doubtless do as well as any new man could do, but he will be very seriously handicapped in his short service (which is not likely to last more than six weeks or so) in the Senate. No new man can go to the Senate and attract any particular attention in that short time. A veteran, as Dubois, would go there with a veteran's standing; but Governor Hawley has, by appointing Judge Perky, deprived the State of the advantage which it could have had in the appointment of a former Senator instead of a beginner. As a beginner, however, we do not know of any one who is likely to impress himself more forcefully and helpfully upon the Senate than Judge Perky, though he has defects of temper and strenuousness that will fit him with Senatorial ways.

SHERMAN, INDIANS' FRIEND.

The late James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice President of the United States, was named, so far as the "Schoolcraft" is concerned, from a great Indian explorer and author. Schoolcraft's works upon the Indians of the Northwest are the standard works that we have. Not only is there nothing so good as his writings about the Indians, there is nothing at all to compare with them.

True to the significance of his name, therefore, the late James Schoolcraft Sherman always showed a very keen interest in the Indians, and did much to help them. His heart was with them, and his labors were constant in their behalf. This is made very clear by a letter from President Charles F. Meserve, of Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, who watched with keen sympathy Mr. Sherman's good work in behalf of the Indians. Mr. Meserve has been superintendent of the Haskell Institute, the U. S. Indian industrial training school at Lawrence, Kansas. From his knowledge of Mr. Sherman's work, he writes to the Springfield Republican a letter, of which the following is a part:

I am pained to learn of the death of my friend, Vice President Sherman. Mr. Sherman was a Christian statesman with a vision and a constructive mind. He was for a long time chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and it was while he was serving in that official capacity that I first came to know him. He had a wide knowledge of the Indian situation and officially and personally favored the most progressive policies. Sherman Institute on Magnolia avenue, Riverside, Cal., is an enduring memorial to his devotion to the education of Indian youth. He has for many years identified himself with the Mohave Indian conference, and since he had been Vice President of the United States he had not felt it beneath his dignity to preside over the deliberations of the conference. When the story of the education and civilization of the Indians is written the name of James Schoolcraft Sherman will be honorably associated with Henry L. Dawes, S. C. Armstrong, R. H. Pratt, Albert K. Smiley and Thomas J. Morgan.

OCTOBER FIRE LOSSES.

The fire losses in October just past in the United States and Canada amounted to \$13,651,650. This comparatively small fire loss for that month brings the total fire loss of the ten months of the present year to the smallest aggregate of recent years. The total loss of the present year so far is \$191,181,990. For the same ten months of last year the fire losses were \$192,953,800; for the same ten months in 1910 they amounted to \$196,535,600. During the month of October there were 245 fires which caused a prop-

erty damage in each case of \$10,000 or over. There were eighteen fires where the losses amounted to \$100,000 to \$200,000 and ten where the losses were \$200,000 or over. The heaviest losses were \$1,000,000 by the burning of the arsenal at Benicia, California, \$1,000,000 in the burning of the wharves and railroad property in Philadelphia, and \$500,000 in the burning of steamers and oil works at Bayonne, New Jersey.

The curious thing about these fire losses is their uniformity. The total losses in 1910 in this country and Canada were \$234,470,900; in 1911 they were \$234,357,250. The indications are that the figures of the present year will not vary from those more than a very few thousand dollars.

A BIG SOUTHERN VOTE.

It appears from the election returns that the vote in the Southern States this year was immensely heavier than ever before; and that in the North the vote in the aggregate is less than that cast in the Presidential election four years ago. Mississippi, for instance, reports 100,000 majority for Wilson, which means, probably, about the total vote of the State. But four years ago the State cast all told less than 67,000 votes. Other Southern States are reported as gaining in something like the same degree.

It is probable that the excellent business conditions of the country have something to do with this, because in many of the Southern States the voter must show that he has paid his poll tax in order to vote; and this year, by reason of the common prosperity, doubtless, many are able to pay their poll tax who in times past have not been able to do it; this applying to the white vote; for the negro vote is of course suppressed as usual.

There is no reason in view why there should have been any specially large vote polled in any of the Southern States the present year; for there was no doubt whatever of the carrying of all of those States by Governor Wilson; and there was no advantage in giving him a larger vote than was given to Bryan four years ago. And yet that larger vote was given, probably explainable on the grounds stated.

THE ROOSEVELT GOVERNORS.

It will be remembered that last February seven governors protested to Colonel Roosevelt that their States were clamoring to get him in the field as a candidate for President. They protested that "after a careful investigation of the facts," they found that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favored Roosevelt's nomination, "and a large majority of the people" "favored his election as the next President of the United States."

The seven Governors who signed this pathetic appeal to the Colonel to "shy his castor into the ring" were Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas, Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, Herbert S. Hadley of Mis-

souri, Chester H. Eldridge of Nebraska, Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, William E. Glasscock of West Virginia, and Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming.

But it is a sure case that "somebody blundered." Six of these seven States absolutely failed to respond to the opinion of their Governors that the people were hankering to elect Roosevelt President of the United States. Not only was there no "large majority" in his favor in the country at large, or even in their own States, the majority was decidedly the other way, except in the one State of Michigan, and in that State the Governor himself deserted Roosevelt when the campaign opened.

The case is an illustrative one, in which it is clear that enthusiastic prejudice took the place of reason in the minds of these Governors. Six of them were reversed by the popular vote, and the one who was not reversed, deserted the Roosevelt cause himself. It might not be expected that these Governors would have had any particular information about the desires of the country at large, but surely they ought to have known something about public opinion in their own States. In this they utterly failed, and are getting the just castigation of the presumptuous one who pretends to know things that are not so.

WILSON AS A JOKER.

It appears that President-elect Wilson is something of a joker in his campaign speeches. The New York Evening Post reported during the campaign this story of Mr. Wilson's method of capturing an audience. It will be enjoyed by the general public as an after-election story fully as much as it was enjoyed by the audience to which he delivered the humorous skit.

"Tell the story about the key, Governor," said Tammany one night, when Wilson was standing in front of the correspondents' tent at Sea Girt exchanging an anecdote.

The Governor was making a speech one night," explained Tammany, "and this story took 'em just right. They went up in the air over it."

"Why, we had been discussing the high cost of living problem," said Wilson, "and I had remarked what we needed to do was to find the solution. Then this story popped into my head, and I couldn't resist telling it."

"It was one of those hypothetical questions which the English weeklies are so fond of printing, with the query, 'What would you do under the same circumstances?' The hypothesis was this: A young man has come to call on a young woman, and they are sitting somewhat stiffly in the parlor, waiting for the mother to come down and act as chaperon, as is customary in English homes. While they are waiting, the young woman's nose began to bleed, and the young man, who remembered having heard that a piece of cold metal applied to the back of the neck will stop the trouble, looks around the room for a piece of cold metal.

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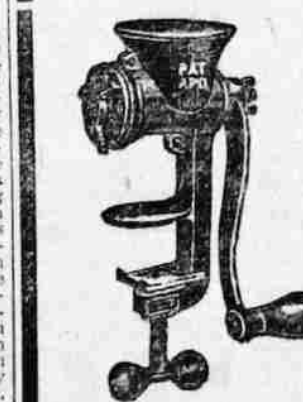
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